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AUTHOR McNeal, Michele L.
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ABSTRACT

An introduction is provided to the materials available on Scots-Irish Americans. It combines historical and bibliographic research to create both a guide to sources, and a base list upon which collections on the Scots-Irish American experience can be created. The introduction provides a survey of the Scots-Irish American experience in America. This section is followed by an annotated list of English language reference and other sources on this ethnic group. Sources are arranged in the following categories: (1) general reference works (8 sources); (2) special reference works (4 sources); (3) works devoted to Scots-Irish Americans (20 sources); (4) general works (24 sources); (5) periodical articles (15 sources); (6) audiovisual materials and unpublished manuscripts (8 sources); and (7) libraries, archives, museums, and organizations (15 sources). A subject index provides access to specific topics. (SLD)

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The Scots-Irish Americans
A Guide to Reference and Information Sources for Research

A Master's Research Paper submitted to the
Kent State University School of Library and Information Science
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree Master of Library Science

by

Michele L. McNeal

May, 1993

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Master's Research Paper by
Michele L McNeal
B.A., University of Akron, 1985
M.L.S., Kent State University, 1993

Approved by

Adviser

Julianne R. Wyse

Date

April 17, 1993

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This work provides an introduction to the materials available on Scots-Irish Americans. It combines historical and bibliographic research to create both a guide to sources, and a base list upon which collections on the Scots-Irish American experience can be created. The introduction provides a survey of the Scots-Irish experience in America, and is followed by an annotated list of English language reference and other sources on this ethnic group. Sources are arranged by type, and then alphabetically by author. A subject index provides access to specific topics.

The Scots-Irish Americans
An Annotated Guide to Sources for Research

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Introduction

Objective

In compiling the present work, the author's goal was twofold; first, to provide a guide to resources which would assist researchers and library users unfamiliar with the Scots-Irish; and, second, to provide a resource for individuals or organizations establishing a collection of materials on Scots-Irish Americans. For the researcher, the intention was to prepare a basic selective reference which would provide the researcher with some "leads" or "starts." For the selector of collections, the goal was to provide a list of available sources which could comprise a core collection, and to provide access to such regional and genealogical research sources as are available.

Terminology

The Scots-Irish coming from the towns and countryside of Ulster County, Ireland, constitute a religiously and culturally distinct population from the remainder of Catholic Ireland. The term Scots-Irish (or Scotch-Irish) refers to Irish immigrants of Scottish heritage coming from Ulster, the northernmost province of Ireland. The term itself is an Americanism, the first recorded use of which is from 1695 by Sir Thomas Laurence, the then secretary of Maryland.¹ The term became popular in Pennsylvania and other frontier areas, and by 1750's was commonly used throughout the colonies. However, it was not until the

1840's that the term was embraced by the Scots-Irish themselves.² At this time, it allowed them to distance themselves from the thousands of Irish Catholic immigrants whose arrival aroused hostility and prejudice among established Americans. In Ireland itself, ethnic designations have historically been divided along religious lines, making additional terms superfluous.

Also, having been admonished by a Scots-Irish American that "Scotch is a drink, and the Scots a proud people," the author was surprised in her research to discover the number and quality of sources which unashamedly referred to this group as the "Scotch-Irish." Out of deference to my source, the latter usage has been avoided except in quotations or titles.

Methodology

The current work combines historical and bibliographic research methodologies. A description of the procedures used follows.

Literature Review

As previously stated, the author's intention was to provide an introductory source which would give researchers "leads" to follow in their searches for information. Initial searches of the online catalogs of Ohio State University, The State Library of Ohio, The Ohio Historical Society, The Center for Research Libraries (Chicago), as well as the OhioLink central database produced few books on the subject Scots-Irish Americans. Further

searching of OCLC's First Search System provided a number of additional sources including theses, unpublished manuscripts, reprints of journal articles, and audiovisual sources.

Periodical articles were located through searches in the Social Sciences Index, Sociofile, Humanities Index, Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature, and America: History and Life.

Selection of Sources

In all sections of this work, only materials which are available in the English language have been included. For the most part these materials were published in the United States, although exception has been made for Dickson's Ulster emigration to colonial America, 1718-1775 and the two collections from the Ulster-Scot Historical Series. Descriptions are based on de visu examination of the materials, except where such examination was impossible due to unavailability of the item.

In selecting works for the "General Reference Works" and "Special Reference Works" sections of this guide, materials have been included which either provide an overview of the Scots-Irish American Experience (e.g. Cordasco and Thernstrom) or which refer the reader to sources not within the scope of this guide (Metress, Wasserman, and Wynar's works).

The section of "Works devoted to Scots-Irish Americans" provides

a wide variety of sources and approaches to the study of this ethnic group. Included are historical descriptions of the Scots-Irish in America (e.g. Bolton, Brownstein, and Cunningham), genealogical sources (e.g. Baxter and Campbell), and works focusing on local history for areas which are predominantly Scots-Irish (e.g. Cunningham and Morrison).

In selecting materials for the section of "General Works" a variety of sources were examined. These include works on broader categories such as the Scots-Irish, Scots-Americans or Irish-Americans which include information on Scots-Irish Americans. Items were chosen because they (1) listed a section on Scots-Irish Americans in the table of contents, (2) listed "Scots-Irish" as an index entry which was followed by a considerable number of citations, or (3) contained biographical entries for a number of Scots-Irish individuals.

In the selection of "Periodical Articles" and of "Audio-Visual Materials and Unpublished Manuscripts" sources which document the Scots-Irish contribution to American life and culture have been included.

The final section provides the names of the few organizations, research institutions, archives, or libraries which address the Scots-Irish experience. This list is drawn from information in Wasserman's Ethnic Information Sources of the United States, the

Encyclopedia of Associations, The Encyclopedia of Associations,
and from other sources.

Historical Background

Though the first section of the work, this was the last to be completed. In this section the author's aim was to provide an overview of the history of Scots-Irish Americans, and of their experience in North America. The overview is arranged chronologically and focuses on immigration trends, on the social and cultural traits of the Scots-Irish people, and on the years of American colonization as a period of economic, historic and cultural importance in Scots-Irish American history. Finally, an overview of current demographic information is provided to give the reader an idea of the present state of the Irish American Community.

References for Introduction

1. Maldwyn A. Jones, "Scotch-Irish," in Harvard Encyclopedia of American Ethnic Groups ed. Stephan Thernstrom (Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap Press of Harvard University, 1980), p. 895.

2. Ibid.

Historical Background

The Plantation of Ulster

The province of Ulster was "settled" throughout much of the 17th century by Presbyterian colonists who were "planted" in the then predominantly rural Ireland by a number of British monarchs, beginning with King James I. This process, known as "plantation," was an effort to quell anti-English uprisings led by the native Celtic and Anglo-Norman aristocracy "whose loyalty to the crown had become weak at best."¹ The exile of the Ulster earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnel in 1607, paved the way for grantees known as "undertakers" to populate these earls' forfeited lands in six "escheated counties" with English and Scottish tenants.²

The proximity of Scotland to Ulster, as well as the relative poverty of the people of the Scottish lowlands, brought greater numbers of Scots than Englishmen to take advantage of the low rents and religious freedoms promised by the "undertakers." "Between 1608 and 1618, 30,000 to 40,000 lowland Scots, overwhelmingly Presbyterians, arrived in Ulster; 10,000 more followed in the 1630's."³ A second substantial group of Scots migrated to Ulster following Cromwell's 1652 settlement of an Irish rebellion. But immigration from Scotland to Ireland reached its peak after the Battle of the Boyne in 1690, when William of Orange's Protestant forces defeated James II's Catholic followers. "No fewer than 50,000 Scots settled in Ulster

between 1690 and 1697."4

These industrious Scottish settlers "transformed" the rural province into a prosperous focus of cottage industry, and made considerable improvements on the lands they rented by introducing more productive farming methods and by building more substantial housing. The Ulster Scots differed from Cromwell's soldier settlers who were granted confiscated lands in the province of Munster, and who were absorbed by the native Irish population through intermarriage and social contact. The Ulster Scots remained "sternly aloof from the native population"5 which they rightly regarded as hostile to their presence and their religion.

The Scots looked down upon the native Irish, and were themselves looked down upon by the English ruling class. This precarious and tension-filled social climate created a particular breed "more assertive, more energetic, and less provincial than the indigenous lowland Scots."6 Once in America the Scots-Irish and immigrants from the lowlands of Scotland joined forces, sharing Presbyterian synods and ministers. In addition, "... when American Presbyterianism was rent by schism in 1837, both the Scots and the Scotch-Irish were predominantly in the conservative ranks."7 However, "the two groups can also be distinguished by their reasons for emigrating and their patterns of settlement in America. Unlike the Scots, the Scotch-Irish did not scatter up

and down the Atlantic seaboard, but formed relatively compact settlements in the interior."⁸

Emigration and Acculturation - 17th & 18th Century

Even as these thousands of Scots arrived in Ireland, others were considering emigration to America. The first attempt at a large scale emigration program was foiled by heavy weather which turned the "Eagle Wing" back to Ireland in 1636.⁹ Led by two deposed Presbyterian ministers, the ship's complement of 140 men and women had secured a welcome in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, where they sought relief from the religious persecution which ran rampant under the rule of Charles I.

Renewed persecution under Charles II motivated many more plans for emigration between 1680 and 1700.¹⁰ Most of these plans were abandoned upon Charles' death, but several Scots-Irish settlements were established in the Chesapeake Bay area. "These settlements became the cradle of the Presbyterian church in America."¹¹

The turn of the century brought the beginning of 75 years of intensive emigration from Ulster to the New World. Five peak periods can be identified: 1717-1718, 1725-1729, 1740-1741, 1754-1755, and 1771-1775, during which annual departures averaged between 3,000 and 4,000.¹² Each of these periods coincide with a significant economic crisis in Ireland, and

together brought some 250,000 Ulster Scots to America by 1775.¹³

The Scots-Irish immigrants were mostly Presbyterians, and religious pressures were certainly a factor in their decision to leave Ireland. However, economic factors are of equal or greater importance. These factors include the policy of "rack-renting," several years of drought between 1725 and 1728, the resultant series of poor harvests, the prohibitions on the export of Irish wool or wool cloth in 1698, and a slump in the linen trade between 1772 and 1793.¹⁴

"Rack-renting" was the policy of increasing of lease amounts on property at the end of a lease period. Eager undertakers had publicized low rents to lure the Scots to Ulster during the end of the 17th century. Many of these original 30 year leases ended between 1710 and 1720, and the original leasees found themselves competing for tenancy with the growing population of Scots-Irish farmers and with native Irish (who, anxious to regain a plot of "the auld sod" banded together in multi-family cooperatives to secure land). Competition forced rents up, and many lost the land they had labored for thirty years to improve.¹⁵ Added to the burden of increased rents, poor harvests resulted in decreased income, and made the tenant farmer's situation impossible.¹⁶

The Scots-Irish farmers had supplemented their agricultural

income with significant income from piece work wool and wool cloth manufacture. The development of this cottage industry had fueled Ulster's growth from one of the poorest provinces to the richest in Ireland during the 1600's. In 1690, a series of acts prohibiting the export of wool or wool cloth would have destroyed this prosperity, had it not been for the development of linen manufacture as a replacement textile industry.¹⁷

The linen industry grew rapidly, employing many women who completed piece work at home. However, periodic depressions in the linen trade occurred due to two factors completely beyond the control of Ulster: the ups and downs of the foreign linen market, and the arbitrary acts of the English Parliament which periodically curtailed the export of linen to ease competition with English linen goods. As can be expected, these periods of depression coincide with spurts of increased emigration to America.¹⁸

These waves of emigration were directed to numerous destinations. Many came to America in answer to offers of land in the frontier areas of New England, Pennsylvania and the Carolinas. These individuals were welcomed warmly, as they represented the promise of a buffer zone between existing settlements and the areas still held by the indigenous American peoples.¹⁹ Other newcomers swelled the populations of existing, urban centers (especially New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and

Boston) providing new skilled and unskilled labor, or adding to the rolls of the poor. Still others came to America as indentured servants, selling their services for a number of years to secure their passage to North America. These individuals usually were destined for one of the large plantations of the southern colonies, where they labored until the end of their servitude. Upon release from their indenture, these individuals often joined the growing number of frontier settlements.²⁰

The American Revolution

The outbreak of the American Revolution eliminated the option of emigration to America, and economic hardships in Ulster were severe. This was due not only to the previously mentioned conditions and concerns, but also to the end of the passenger trade to North America which had become a regular and heavily depended upon branch of trade for Ulster shipowners.²¹

The attitude of the Scots-Irish settlers in the American colonies was divided on the issue of "American Independence." These divisions appear to relate to the geographic locations in which the Scots-Irish settled in America, rather than to the locations from which they came. In general, the Scots-Irish settlers along the frontiers of New England favored a break with Britain, while those in more urban settings (such as Boston) espoused the loyalist cause. Divisions appeared among both urban and frontier Scots-Irish in the Carolinas, and great efforts of rhetoric were

made by notable dignitaries and ministers on each side to convince the other.²² In contrast to this picture of division, the Scots-Irish of Pennsylvania were almost overwhelmingly in favor of revolution, though their reasons for supporting revolt seem to stem from a desire to replace the proprietary government rather than from a vision of humanitarianism, religious tolerance, or liberal politics.²³

Post-Revolutionary Emigration

The renewal of migration to America occurred as soon as the war was officially over, with the first ship sailing from Ulster in August of 1783 "a month before the peace treaty was signed at Versailles."²⁴ This wave of immigrants was composed almost entirely of fare paying passengers. Due to the large numbers interested in leaving Ulster, ships filled quickly and relieved captains of the need to seek and later sell indentured servants.

Efforts by the British Parliament to prevent the United States from becoming an industrial rival, took the form of laws making it an offense to "contract with, entice, persuade, solicit or seduce a manufacturer, workman, or artificer" to leave Ireland for the United States.²⁵ These efforts were effectively undermined by the dispersed nature of Ulster industry itself. Most weavers, and other craftsmen, were also tenant farmers, who subsidized their crops with the piece or craft work they completed. Thus, many of the immigrants who left Ulster under

the description of "farmers," and who could actually demonstrate the veracity of this description, also brought with them a wealth of skills and abilities which proved to be valuable to the newly formed United States.²⁶

During the French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars, additional waves of Scots-Irish immigrants sought refuge in America. Prominent among them were political radicals such as the "Society of United Irishmen" whose failed rebellion in 1798 sent leaders such as Thomas Addis Emmet, William Sampson, and William James MacNeven into flight to the United States with large numbers of followers.²⁷

The 1803 British Passenger Act was the first of another series of measures aimed at curtailing emigration to the United States. This act limited the number of passengers and increased the amount of provisions required for steerage passenger vessels, thus reducing the annual average number of immigrants from Ulster by 80%.²⁸

The Jeffersonian embargo of 1807, forbidding American vessels from going abroad, almost stopped the flow of Ulster immigrants completely by limiting the number of ships available. However, the American nonintercourse policy that followed, which prohibited American vessels from carrying British merchandise, sent many American ships to Irish ports in search of goods, and

enabling many Ulster Scots to leave.²⁹

The usual dangers of passage to America were augmented during this period by the policy of British war ships which began impressing men on the high seas.

"In the 12 months before 1812, British vessels stopped at least 13 ships en route from Ireland to the United States -- generally within sight of American coast -- and impressed altogether more than 200 emigrants.

Another 150 were similarly shanghaied in May 1812 from vessels lying in at anchor in Moville Bay, near Londonderry."³⁰

1815 through the Famine Years

The peak of Scots-Irish immigration came between the end of the Napoleonic Wars (1815) and the Great Famine (1845), and represents some one half million people. The main causes of this wave include the increasingly dense population of Ireland and the transmutation of the industrial economic base from cottage industry to factory. In addition, the repeal of the British Passenger Act and an end to the efforts of Britain's Parliament to curtail emigration from Ulster made departure much easier.

As emigration from the south and west of Ireland increased in the 1830, it began to eclipse that from Ulster. Indeed, though the most densely populated of the Irish provinces, the more

balanced economy of Ulster survived the period of the Great Famine (1845) with much less difficulty than other areas. As a result Ulster showed some of the lowest emigration rates in Ireland and accounted for only about 10% of all Irish immigrants to the United States during this period.³¹ This percentage grew to about 28% during the years between 1851 and 1899, and represents some 1,075,000 individuals.³²

During this period, Scots-Irish immigrants were generally dispersed throughout the growing United States, and throughout the U.S. social structure. Those with industrial skill gravitated to urban centers, as did the unskilled poor. "... many who had worked on the land at home shared the Irish Catholic experience of becoming an urban proletariat, finding employment as laborers, waiters, draymen, and ... domestic servants."³³ Some notable Scots-Irish who emigrated during this period include Alexander T. Stewart, John T. Pirie, Samuel Carson, Andrew McNally, Thomas W. Lamont, and Thomas W. Mellon.³⁴

The Orange and the Green

Ongoing tensions in Ulster between the Protestant Scots-Irish and the Catholic Irish never subsided and are continued even today by the ongoing battles between "orange" (Protestant) and "green" (Catholic) Irish. These existing tensions were transported to America and intensified by the influx of Irish Catholics during the Famine years, and the resulting competition for jobs. The

Scots-Irish, responded with celebrations of Ulster holidays such as parades on the "Twelfth of July" to commemorate the Protestant victory in the Battle of the Boyne. "These annual celebrations were marked by the playing of such songs as "Boyne Water" and "Croppies Lie Down," the former being as militantly Protestant as the latter was insultingly anti-Catholic."³⁵ Such activities led to a series of violent and destructive "Orange Riots" starting in 1831. Scots-Irish anti-Catholicism was also represented in the development of various organizations or the "Orange Order" such as the Loyal Orange Institution (now defunct) and the Scotch-Irish Society of America.³⁶

The 20th Century

By 1900 the stream of immigrants from Ulster to America had slowed; and of those who continued to arrive, many were destined for Canada rather than the United States (especially after 1920.) The Great Depression effectively ended Scots-Irish immigration, "...between 1925 and 1930 arrivals in the United States ... amounted to only 10,246..."³⁷ And despite chronic unemployment in Northern Ireland since World War II, few individuals have chosen to come to America.

Despite the decline in numbers of new Scots-Irish immigrants, Orange Order organizations continued to receive support, especially in New York and Pennsylvania. Much of this support has been due to the ongoing question of Ulster's political

status. After the Easter Rising of 1916, the demands of Irish nationalists for a united Ireland independent from British rule, "provoked vigorous Scotch-Irish reaction."³⁸ But the creation of the Irish Free State in 1921 which excluded six Ulster counties, satisfied Scots-Irish Americans about the continued British presence in Northern Ireland.³⁹

Current Population

It is estimated that over 2 million Scots-Irish migrated to America, many during this nation's formative years.⁴⁰ These early Scots-Irish Americans demonstrated a suite of social and cultural characteristics which allowed them to retain their ethnicity long after their arrival. They were

"honest, fearless, proud, profane, intolerant of restraint in any form, furious at the least show of injustice, loathing the Pope, venerating Calvin, hating the Indians, cleaving to their friends, always passionate, always prejudiced, usually invincible."⁴¹

Despite these large numbers and the early introduction of the Scots-Irish to America, only 17,000 individuals reported Scots-Irish ancestry in the 1980 census.⁴² These astonishingly low numbers may be due to several factors, including the ambiguity of the designation "Scots-Irish" and the tendency of those Scots-Irish individuals living in states without large Irish-Catholic communities to use the single label "Irish." These and other

factors resulted in an under-reporting of the Scots-Irish population.⁴³ It is estimated that in some areas only 25% to 28% of the Scots-Irish population actually reported themselves to be of Scots-Irish descent.⁴⁴

Happily, it would seem that the 1990 census was more successful in capturing this segment of the American population: in 1990 5,618,000 individuals reported an either single or multiple ancestry of Scots-Irish.⁴⁵ This represents 2.3% of the total population, and can be further divided into 4,334,197 (77.2%) single ancestry respondents and 1,283,576 (22.8%) who reported Scots-Irish as a secondary ancestry group.⁴⁶

References for
Historical Background and Present State of the Community

1. Patrick J. Blessing, "Irish," in Harvard Encyclopedia of American Ethnic Groups ed. Stephan Thernstrom (Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap Press of Harvard University, 1980), p. 524.
2. Maldwyn A. Jones, "Scotch-Irish," in Harvard Encyclopedia of American Ethnic Groups ed. Stephan Thernstrom (Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap Press of Harvard University, 1980), p. 896.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid., p. 905.
8. Ibid.
9. Ibid.
10. Ibid.
11. Ibid.
12. Ibid.
13. Ibid.
14. James G. Leyburn. The Scotch-Irish: A Social History (Chapel Hill, N.C.: University of North Carolina Press, 1962), p. 168.
15. Ibid., pp. 160-162.
16. Ibid., p. 163.
17. Ibid., pp. 157-159.
18. Ibid., pp. 159-160.
19. Jones, "Scotch-Irish," p. 899.
20. Ibid., pp. 898-901.
21. Leyburn, The Scotch-Irish, pp.172-173.
22. George L. Tait, "John Witherspoon and the Scottish Loyalists," Journal of Presbyterian History 61.3 (1983): 299-315.

23. Jones, "Scotch-Irish," pp. 901-902.
24. Ibid., p.902.
25. Ibid.
26. Ibid.
27. Ibid., p. 903.
28. Ibid., p. 903.
29. Ibid.
30. Ibid.
31. Ibid., p. 905.
32. Ibid.
33. Ibid.
34. Ibid.
35. Ibid., p. 906.
36. Ibid.
37. Ibid. p. 907.
38. Ibid.
39. Ibid.
40. Ibid., p. 895.
41. Agnes Sligh Turnbull, The Day Must Dawn (New York: Macmillan, 1942), pp.49-50.
42. Allen, James Paul and Eugene James Turner, "Irish Ancestry" in We the People: An Atlas of America's Ethnic Diversity (New York: Macmillan, 1988) p. 47.
43. Ibid., pp. 47-48.
44. Ibid., p. 48.
45. 1990 Census of Population: Supplementary Reports: Detailed Ancestry Groups for States (Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1992), p. III-4.
46. Ibid., p. 14.

General Reference Works

Atlases

1.

Allen, James Paul, and Eugene James Turner. We the People: An Atlas of America's Ethnic Diversity. New York: Macmillan, 1988. 315p.

Based on the 1980 U. S. Census, this work provides historical background information and population statistics for ethnic groups in the United States. The atlas is organized by geographic region of origin. This source briefly discusses the Scots-Irish under the heading "Scottish Ancestry." Mention of the group is also made under "Irish Ancestry" but no separate entry or statistical tables are provided.

Bibliographies

2.

Brye, David L., ed. European Immigration and Ethnicity in the United States and Canada: A Historical Bibliography. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-CLIO Press, 1983. 458p.

A general bibliography providing ready reference type information on a number of ethnic groups, this work organizes immigrant and ethnic populations by group, and provides access to several annotated citations on the Scots-Irish.

3.

Miller, Wayne Charles, et al. A Comprehensive Bibliography for the Study of American Minorities. New York: New York University Press, 1976. 2 volumes.

This bibliographical source also provides essays on the American experience for many minority groups. Publications are organized by subject orientation (history, politics, language, religion, biography, etc.) within each group. An additional section on Multi-Group Studies, presents information on cross-cultural research and scholarship. Author and Title indices are provided. Some sources on Scots-Irish are provided within the section on "Irish Americans," especially under the sub-heading "History - from the beginning through the American Revolution."

Directories

4.
Wasserman, Paul, ed. Ethnic Information Sources of the United States: A Guide to Organizations, Agencies, Foundations, Institutions, Media, Commercial and Trade Bodies, Government Programs, Banking Firms, Festivals and Fairs, Travel and Tourist Offices, Airlines and Shiplines, Bookdealers and Publisher's Representatives, and Books, Pamphlets, and Audiovisuals on Specific Ethnic Groups. 2nd ed. Detroit: Gale Research, 1983. 2 volumes.

This directory provides information on resources for many ethnic groups. However, the Scots-Irish are subsumed under the heading "Scots," and only one source is noted.

5.
Wynar, Lubomyr R. Ethnic Groups in Ohio with Special Emphasis on Cleveland: An Annotated Bibliographical Guide. Cleveland: Cleveland State University, 1975. 254p.

This source provides a listing and description of reference works, general works and works specific to the Cleveland and Ohio areas. An appendix includes information on archival holdings and repository holdings of ethnic groups. Information on the Scots-Irish must be sought in both "Irish" and "Scottish" sections.

6.
_____, and Lois Buttlar. Guide to Ethnic Museums, Libraries, and Archives in the United States. Kent, Ohio: Program for the Study of Ethnic Publications, School of Library Science, Kent State University, 1978. 378p.

Arranged by ethnic group, this directory provides information on the collections and publications of ethnic museums, libraries and archives. Access to Scots-Irish collections is provided under "Scottish."

Encyclopedias and Encyclopedic Dictionaries

7.
Cordasco, Francesco, ed. Dictionary of American Immigration History. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1990. 784p.

This work presents a considerable amount of information on various ethnic groups, organized in dictionary form.

Numerous cross-references are provided to lead readers to more in-depth and/or complete information on specific ethnic populations. Short reviews are also provided to items cited under specific subjects. A three page essay is provided under "Scotch-Irish" which offers a brief historical background.

8.

Thernstrom, Stephan, ed. Harvard Encyclopedia of American Ethnic Groups. Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap Press of Harvard University, 1980. 1102p.

This source provides essays on a multitude of racial, national and religious ethnic groups. Thematic essays are also provided on topics ranging from "American Identity and Americanization" to "Survey Research" which provide valuable background knowledge to the reader who lacks a sociology or anthropology background. A brief bibliography is included at the end of each entry. This source provides an extensive (14 page) article under "Scotch-Irish" which includes a map, detailed history of emigration, and statistics. Bibliographic references are provided at the end of each article.

Special Reference Works

9.

Cooper, Brian E. et al., eds. The Irish-American Almanac & Green Pages. New York: Pembroke Press, 1986. 288p.

Though predominantly devoted to things "Green" (Catholic) Irish, this volume contains information about important Scots-Irish figures (presidents, notables, and captains of industry). The "Green Pages" also mention some resources for Northern Ireland (Ulster). Bibliographical references are incorporated into the text of the book's first sections.

10.

Dobson, David. Directory of Scottish Settlers in North America 1625-1825. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1984. 2 volumes.

This work is an alphabetically arranged directory of individuals of Scottish descent who settled in North America. Due to the variety of sources from which this information is derived, coverage of specific individuals is uneven. Entries include a mixture of the following: birth and death dates, vocation, age at emigration, family (spouse and/or offspring accompanying the individual,) ship name, departure and destination, marriage (after emigration), and final settlement. Additional details of emigration are provided when possible (eg. royalist soldier banished to America, thief, indentured servant.)

11.

Metress, Seamus. A Regional Guide to Information Sources on the Irish in the United States and Canada. Monticello, IL: Vance Bibliographies, 1986. 123p.

This bibliographical work is arranged by regions of North America and presents works in alphabetical order by author's last name. The first sections deal with the general topics of "the Irish in America" and "the Process of Immigration." Regions covered include New England, New York, the Middle Atlantic States, the North Central States, the Southern States, the Far West, and Canada. Sources on the Scots-Irish are interspersed throughout the work.

12.

Whyte, Donald. A Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants to the U.S.A.
Baltimore: Magna Carta Book Company, 1972-1986. 2 volumes.

This work provides an alphabetical listing of Scottish emigrants to the United States. Scots-Irish are included, and are identifiable by their points of departure. Entries include name, birth and death dates, departure and arrival information and passage information. Many entries also include information on marriage, offspring, and location of final settlement. The second volume enlarges and provides corrections to the first volume, so both must be used together. A name index provides access to offspring and spouses.

Works Devoted to Scots-Irish Americans

13.
Augusta County (Va.). Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia, Extracted From the Original Court Records of Augusta County 1745-1800, by Lyman Chalkley. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1965. 3 volumes.

Originally published in 1912, this work is a chronologically arranged compilation of court records documenting the development of Augusta County's Scots-Irish settlement. A narrative forward provides a setting in which the remainder of this "human drama" is played out. The work includes three volumes, each of which is separately paged, and contains its own index.

14.
Baxter, Lionel Francis and John William Baxter. A Baxter Family From South Carolina: Scotch Irish Pioneers From Ulster. St. Petersburg, Fla.: Genealogy Publishing Service, 1989. 514p.

A published family history including numerous reprints of articles, correspondence, illustrations, maps, and bound in original brochures, announcements and invitations. Appendices include a list of additional information on individuals not known at time of printing, a list of descendants, a generational breakdown of the family, and pages for additional family notes. This is clearly meant to be a handbook and basis for independent family research by members of the Baxter and related families. Bibliographical references are included (p. 225-260) and an index of names is provided.

15.
Bolton, Charles Knowles. Scotch Irish Pioneers in Ulster and America. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1967. 398p.

Reprinted from a 1910 edition, this extensively illustrated historical account of the plantation of Ulster and of the Scots-Irish emigration to North America focuses on the time period 1714-1750. Appendices include ships traveling from Ireland to North America, the 1918 petition of Governor Shute, an account of a 1718 Massachusetts Bay colony venture, names of Scots-Irish which appear on Boston Charitable Society Membership roles and baptismal records, and lists of existing vital records of Ulster towns begun before 1755. Bibliographical information is provided in footnotes, and a combined name and subject index is

provided.

16.
Brownstein, Robin. The Scotch-Irish Americans. New York:
Chelsea House, 1988. 109p.
"The Peoples of North America" series

This children's book discusses the history, culture, and religion of the Scots-Irish. The work is profusely illustrated and focuses on the factors which encouraged Scots-Irish emigration and acceptance as an ethnic group in North America. Sources for further reading (p. 106) and an index are provided.

17.
Campbell, R. G. Scotch-Irish Family Research Made Simple, 2nd edition. Munroe Falls, Ohio: Summit Publications, 1982. 51p.

This work provides basic instruction for genealogical research on Scots-Irish families. Separate sections deal with researching in the United States and in Northern Ireland, providing lists of information sources and contacts. The work begins with a brief history of Scots-Irish migration to the United States, and the locations of major Scots-Irish settlements. Maps and masters of forms are provided to help researchers organize their work, and a bibliography is included (p. 33-37).

18.
Cummings, Hubertis Maurice. Scots Bree and Susquehanna. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1964. 404p.

This work is a glorified history of the Scots-Irish in the Susquehanna river valley. A prologue summarizes Scots-Irish background and experiences in Scotland and Ireland. Ensuing chapters detail the colonial and later history of Scots-Irish involvement in the development of the state of Pennsylvania. The reader will quickly discern the author's strong bias toward this, the ethnic group of his ancestry. Bibliographical references (p. 383-387) and an index (mostly names) are provided.

19.
Cunningham, Rodger. Apples on the Flood: The Southern Mountain Experience. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1987. 214p.

This work discusses the Scots-Irish background of the

people of Appalachia, beginning with the Celts, and spanning pre-historic to modern times, the author combines myth, folktale, and historical fact to piece together a picture of the rural Scots-Irish American psyche. An extensive bibliography (p. 185-195) is provided, as is an index.

20.

Dickson, R. J. Ulster Emigration to Colonial America, 1718-1775. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1966. 320p.
"Ulster-Scot Historical Series, no. 1"

This detailed examination of the Scots-Irish emigration has chapters devoted to the history, causes, vehicles, voyages, arrivals, and the reactions to the emigration by popular opinion and political policy. Appendices include data on emigrant vessels, numbers of emigrants, lists of destinations, and a reprinted newspaper account of the voyage. An extensive bibliography is provided (p. 298-311), as is a combined name, subject and location index.

21.

Dunaway, Wayland Fuller. The Scotch-Irish of Colonial Pennsylvania. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1944. 273p.

This survey presents the background, history and experiences of the Scots-Irish settlers in Pennsylvania during the colonial period. An extensive bibliography (p. 233-257) and combined name/subject index are provided.

22.

Ford, Henry James. The Scotch-Irish in America. Hamden, Conn.: Archon Books, 1966. 607p.

This reprint of a 1915 Princeton University publication provides a survey of the Scots-Irish experience. Historical background, causes and phases of migration, settlements, and the religious focus of the population are discussed. Appendices contain brief narrative essays on: Ireland at the time of the plantation, Scottish undertakers, the making of the Ulster Scot, frontier grievances, the American Revolution, and the Mecklenburg Resolves. A list of sources is provided (p. 593-596), but no publisher or publication information is included. A combined name/subject index is provided.

23.

Garland, Robert. The Scotch-Irish in Western Pennsylvania, 2nd revised edition. Pittsburgh: Carnegie Library, 1931. 32p.

This publication presents the text of an address delivered before the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, January 30, 1923, which discusses the contributions of the Scots-Irish to the development and culture of western Pennsylvania.

24.

Graham, James S. A Scotch-Irish Canadian Yankee. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1939. 269p.

This autobiographical work presents the events of the author's life as a third generation Scots-Irish Canadian beginning with an account of the author's grandparents' arrival in Ontario, and proceeding through the lives of his parents and his own family. The work is written in narrative style and contains numerous plates of reproduced photographs.

25.

Green, E.R.R., ed. Essays in Scotch-Irish History. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1969. 110p.
"Ulster-Scot Historical Series, no. 2"

This volume of essays collects papers originally presented as lectures to a Symposium held at Queen's University, Belfast, September 1965. The subjects include: "Woodrow Wilson and his Presbyterian inheritance;" "Education in the American Colonies: the impact of Scotland;" "Ulster emigration, 1783-1815;" "The Scotch-Irish: their cultural adaptation and heritage in the American Old West;" and "Ulster emigrants' letters." Bibliographic references are contained in footnotes.

26.

Morrison, Leonard Allison. The History of Windham in New Hampshire (Rockingham County), 1719-1883: A Scotch Settlement (Commonly Called Scotch-Irish), Embracing Nearly One Third of the Ancient Settlement and Historic Township of Londonderry, N.H., With the History and Genealogy of Its First Settlers and Their Descendants, and Most of the Families of Its Past, and All of Its Present Permanent Inhabitants, Comprising More Than Two Hundred Different Family Names, With Map, and Sixty Pages of Engravings, Together with Twenty Autographs and Cuts. Boston, Mass.: Cupples, Upham & Company, 1883. 862p.

The extended title completely describes this detailed history of a prominent Scots-Irish settlement. The work is extensively illustrated with reproduced engravings, photographs, woodcuts and maps. Separate subject and name indexes are provided.

27.

Northampton County Historical and Genealogical Society. The Scotch-Irish of Northampton County. Easton, Pa.: The Society, 1926. 594p.

This work (compiled by Preston A. Laury) provides a detailed account of the origins, genealogy, educational attainments, religion, and "patriotism" of the Scots-Irish settlers and their descendants along the Delaware River, Pennsylvania. Included are many illustrations, maps, and reprints of documents. A detailed index was separately published in 1939 (see below).

28.

Northampton County Historical and Genealogical Society. Index to the Scotch-Irish of Northampton County, by Preston A. Laury. Easton, Pa.: The Society, 1939. 81p.

A detailed index to the above named publication.

29.

Porter, H. Leonard. Destiny of the Scotch-Irish: An Account of a Migration From Ballybay, Ireland to Washington County, New York, Abbeville District, South Carolina, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Preble County, Ohio, Randolph County, Illinois, and the Central Illinois Prairie, 1720-1853. Winter Haven, Fla.: Porter Company, 1985. 125p.

A privately published family history which follows Porter's ancestors through the moves detailed in the title. An appendix provides the names of important figures which appear in the history. An extensive bibliography and list of research sources is organized into: published works, unpublished works, newspaper and periodical articles, church records, correspondence, and library locations. A name index is included.

30.

Reintjes, Afton E. Scotch-Irish Sources for Research. Salt Lake City, Utah: Family History World, 1986. 50p.

The text of this publication provides guidance for genealogical research for persons of Scots-Irish descent. A

number of maps and brochures are reproduced which enable the researcher to identify areas of heavy settlement by the Scots-Irish, as well as the areas of the eastern United States and Ireland from which these settlers came. Bibliographical references and sources are provided throughout the text.

31.
Riddle D. H. The Scotch-Irish Element of Presbyterianism: A Discourse Delivered Before the Presbyterian Historical Society in New York, and Repeated, by Request, Before the Associate Reformed Synod, in Allegheny City. Pittsburgh, Pa.: John T. Shryock, 1856. 28p.

This publication presents the text of a discourse examining the history of Scots-Irish Presbyterians in America. It discusses patterns of immigration and focuses on the founding of Protestant churches in Scots-Irish settlements and on the contributions of these churches and their members to early American culture.

32.
Westercamp, Marilyn J. Triumph of the Laity: Scots-Irish Piety and the Great Awakening, 1625-1760. New York: Oxford University Press, 1988. 266p.

This work, originally prepared as the author's dissertation, discusses the facets of the Great Awakening. This period of intense religious revival between 1725 and 1765 is interpreted as an extension and expansion of the Scots-Irish religious tradition. An extensive bibliography (p. 241-257) and combined subject and name index are provided.

General Works 1

33.

America and Ireland, 1776 - 1976: The American Identity and the Irish Connection. (Proceedings of the United States Bicentennial Conference of the Cumann Merriman, Ennis, August 1976.) David Noel Doyle and Owen Dudley Edwards, eds. Westport, Ct.: Greenwood Press, 1976. 348p.

This collection provides text of the papers presented at the bicentennial of the Merriman Summer School held in County Clare, Ireland. The volume is divided into three main sections: the American identity, the Irish presence in America, and interpreting the Irish American tradition. Various papers discuss Scots-Irish migration, Presbyterianism, and contributions to American culture. An extensive index and notes on the contributors are included.

34.

Anderson, Charles H. White Protestant Americans: From National Origins to Religious Group. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1970. 188p.

"Ethnic Groups in American Life Series, no. 1"

This work provides the historical and cultural backgrounds of America's founding Protestant populations. Chapter three discusses "The Scots: Lowlanders, Highlanders, and Ulstermen." Attention is given to immigration and settlement patterns for each group, as well as cultural intermixing between the three groups of Scots. Bibliographical references are provided in footnotes, and a subject/name index is given (p. 183-188).

35.

Cahill, Kevin M., ed. The American Irish Revival: The Decade of "The Recorder" 1974-1983. Port Washington, N.Y.: Associated Faculty Press, Inc., 1984. 807p.

This work is a collection of biographical essays and excerpts from the letters and speeches of Irish Americans, including some Scots-Irish. The work is organized into literary, historical, political, and personal narratives. An index of authors is provided.

1. This section contains works on broader categories such as the Scots-Irish, Scots-Americans or Irish-Americans which include information on Scots-Irish Americans.

36.
Callahan, Bob, ed. The Big Book of American Irish Culture. New York: Viking Penguin, Inc., 1987. 287p.

Profusely illustrated, this work samples Irish American (including Scots-Irish Americans) culture by describing the experiences of the famous and infamous. Singers, dancers, actors, lawyers and judges, newspaper reporters, blue collar workers, priests, war heroes, sports figures, mob bosses, and others are presented.

37.
Clark, Dennis. Hibernia America: The Irish and Regional Cultures. New York: Greenwood Press, 1986. 213p.

This work provides insight into the experiences of Irish Americans in various regions of the United States. Introductory chapters discuss emigration in general, and mining and railroad in particular as means of dispersing the Irish population throughout the U.S. Chapters are devoted to New England, New York, Pennsylvania, the South, the Midwest, the Far West, the Southeast and the Northwest. Discussion and comparison of Scots-Irish experiences is included, especially in those sections dealing with frontier settlements especially in Pennsylvania. An extensive bibliography and an index are provided.

38.
Ecclesiastical History Society. The Churches, Ireland, and the Irish: Papers Read at the 1987 Summer Meeting and the 1988 Winter Meeting of the Ecclesiastical History Society. Edited by W.J. Sheils and Diana Wood. New York: Blackwell, 1989. 418p.
"Studies in Church History" series (no. 25).

Papers dealing with Scots-Irish Presbyterianism and its role in the history of this ethnic group are included. Bibliographical references are provided in footnotes.

39.
Fallows, Marjorie R. Irish Americans: Identity and Assimilation. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1979. 158p.

This work provides a thematic approach to the history of the Irish in America. Attention is given to social and economic background from which the Irish immigrants came, as well as to Irish social status and mobility in America, the Irish American family, and Irish American politics and religion. Considerable attention is given to Scots-Irish (see index

under "Irish Protestants," especially their character, early settlements, and relations with the Irish Catholics. An index is provided and footnotes are included.

40.

Fitzpatrick, Rory. God's Frontiersmen: The Scots-Irish Epic. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1989. 296p.

This profusely illustrated work is arranged chronologically and details the history Scots-Irish from its roots in prehistory, through plantation, immigration to America and Australia, and acculturation. Numerous maps, photographs, and artistic reproductions enhance the narrative. Notes (p. 277-282), a bibliography (p283-286), and an index are provided.

41.

Griffin, William D. A Portrait of the Irish in America. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1981. 260p.

This chronologically arranged history of Irish America is extensively illustrated and begins with a discussion of the forces that shaped the Irish immigrants and their reasons for leaving Ireland. Though only a small section devoted to "The 1st Immigrants" presents information on the Scots-Irish as a group, many Scots-Irish individuals are highlighted. An index is provided, as are bibliographical notes and suggestions for further reading.

42.

. The Book of Irish Americans. New York: Random House, 1990. 404p.

This biographical source provides information on a wide range of Irish American notables in a number of fields. It begins with a lengthy introduction which includes considerable information on pre-famine (mainly Scots-Irish) immigration, the remainder of the work is arranged by broad categories which proceed chronologically. The categories are: The Irish in the Military, The Irish in America, Family, Neighborhood and Jobs, and Culture. Interesting inclusions in the "Culture" section are a list of U.S. Colleges offering Irish studies courses, a list of Irish American organizations, a list of major research collections for Irish Studies in the United States, important dates in Irish history, and a glossary of things Irish. An extensive name and subject index is provided which gives access to many individuals of Scots-Irish descent.

43.

Hackett, J. Dominick. Passenger Lists Published in "The Shamrock or Irish Chronicle." New York: American Irish Historical Society, 1930. 17p.

These lists are reprinted from the Journal of the American Irish Historical Society, volume xxvii, 1929-1930 and supply a useful genealogical tool for researchers.

44.

Hanna, Charles A. The Scotch-Irish: Or the Scot in North Britain, North Ireland, and North America. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1902. 2 volumes.

Originally intended as an introduction to a comprehensive series on early Scots-Irish settlements in America, this two volume set examines the origins and old world history of the Scots-Irish people, and enumerates their contributions to the economic and cultural development of America. Though the series never materialized, and despite its age and laudatory style, this work provides a comprehensive background for the study of the Scots-Irish. Bibliographical references and notes follow each chapter. An index is provided at the end of volume two.

45.

Johnson, James E. The Scots and Scotch-Irish in America. Minneapolis: Lerner Publications Company, 1966. 86p.
"The In America" series

This brief work discusses the causes leading to the immigration of the Scots and the Scotch-Irish to the United States and describes their contributions to the economy and culture of their new country.

46.

Lehmann, William Christian. Scottish and Scotch-Irish Contributions to Early American Life and Culture. Port Washington, N.Y.: Kennikat Press, 1978. 232p.
"Series in American studies"

The introduction and first two chapters of this work offer an historical and cultural background of the Scots-Irish, and examines the causes of emigration to North America. Other chapters present this group's contributions to American economics and culture, specifically in the fields of medicine, religion, education, science, philosophy, literature, law, and politics.

47.

Leyburn, James G. The Scotch-Irish: A Social History. Chapel Hill, N.C.: University of North Carolina Press, 1962. 377p.

This comprehensive work presents a chronologically and geographically arranged overview of the Scots-Irish. Part one describes "The Scot in 1600," detailing the conditions in Scotland on the eve of plantation. Part two deals with "The Scots in Ireland" presenting the history of the plantation, the life of Scots in Ulster, their relationship to the native Irish, and a description of "the character of the Ulster Scot." Part three discusses "The Scotch-Irish in America" and provides information on various regions of settlement, religious and political endeavors, and a final overview of this population. An extensive bibliography (p. 354-372) and index are provided.

48.

Maguire, John Francis. The Irish in America. London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1868. 653p.

This book is a valuable historical document describing the immigration patterns and trends of the Irish, from the viewpoint of a British subject of the period. A detailed table of contents provides access to chapters on Scots-Irish individuals and makes locating other specific themes possible, despite the lack of a formal index.

49.

Menius, J. M. How to Research German, Scotch-Irish in Salisbury-Rowan County, North Carolina. St. Louis: Menius. 1978. 7p.

This brief guide offers assistance and suggestions for genealogical researchers seeking information about families in Salisbury-Rowan County, North Carolina.

50.

O'Brien, Michael Joseph. Historical Papers. New York: American Irish Historical Society, 1926. 75p.

This reprint from the Journal of the American Irish Historical Society (vol. 24, 1925) includes land grants to Irish settlers in the colony and state of Virginia, lists of Irish settlers in Connecticut in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, a discussion of "The Scotch-Irish myth" (the cultural distinction of the Scots-Irish is disputed), the record of Sergeant William Murphy, and an

account of the Irish in Montgomery and Washington Counties, Maryland, in 1778. Bibliographic references are provided.

51.

O'Grady, Joseph P. How the Irish Became Americans. New York: Twayne Publishers, 1973. 190p.

This chronologically organized work describes the acculturation process of Irish Americans over and through time. Chapters devoted to the Colonial through Early American immigration and acculturation deal primarily with the Scots-Irish. Bibliographical references (p. 179-182) are included, as is an index.

52.

Reid, Whitelaw. The Scot in America, and the Ulster Scot. San Francisco: R and E Research Associates, 1970. 56p.

Originally published in London by Harrison and Sons, Printers in 1911, this work documents the opening address to the 1911-12 season of lectures at the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, Synod Hall, November 1st, 1911. This lecture summarizes the history of the Scots and Scots-Irish in America. Appendices include reprinted articles from Edinburgh Newspapers. Bibliographical references are included in footnotes.

53.

Stone, Frank A. Scots & Scotch Irish in Connecticut: A History. Storrs: World Education Project, University of Connecticut. 1978. 75p.
Peoples of Connecticut Multicultural Ethnic Heritage Studies Series; no. 5.

This work examines the history of Scottish settlers in Connecticut from the 1600's to the present. Biographies of individuals are used to present the Scots and Scots-Irish origins of the emigrants, their roles in the American Revolution and Civil War, and their Presbyterianism.

54.

To Build a New Land: Ethnic Landscapes in North America. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992. 455p.
"Creating the North American landscape series"

This work provides information on various ethnic groups which figure prominently in the population and culture of specific areas of the United States. The work is

geographically divided. An introduction provides an overview of migration to North America through the 19th century, and a conclusion summarizes the immigrant experience. John B. Rehder's essay, "The Scotch-Irish and English in Appalachia," is included. Bibliographical references (p. 421-444) and an index are provided.

55.

Wells, Ronald A., ed. Ulster Migration to America: Letters From Three Irish Families. New York: P. Lang, 1991. 170p.
"Irish Studies series; vol. 2"

This work is an edited collection of the correspondence of three families from Ulster. It is introduced by a lengthy historical and social background of Northern Ireland, and contains the correspondence of a Scots-Irishman, Andrew Greenlees. Bibliographical references for the historical introduction are provided (p. 18-22), and an appendix includes facsimilies of one of the Greenlees letters.

56.

Williams, Cratis. The Scotch-Irish in Southern Appalachia. Pound, Va.: The Mountain Empire Quarterly, 1983. 7p.

This publication, reprinted from The Mountain Empire Quarterly (Spring 1983, p. 48-55) discusses the migration, settlement patterns, history, and acculturation of the Scots-Irish who moved into Virginia from Pennsylvania beginning in the 1730's. The work is arranged chronologically, and culminates in a discussion of those cultural and linguistic traits which are retained by the descendants of these settlers.

Periodical Articles

57.

Adams, James Ring. "Is the Tax Revolt Dead?" National Review 6 September 1985, p. 28-30+.

This article discusses the English/Scots-Irish conflict over taxation as a parallel to the taxation issues raised during the 1984 presidential campaign.

58.

Eid, Leroy V. "Irish, Scotch and Scotch-Irish: A Reconsideration." American Presbyterians 64.4 (1986): 211-225.

Discusses the similarities and differences in temperament, style and religious interpretation between Irish, Scots, and Scots-Irish Presbyterians.

59.

Emmons, David. "The Orange and the Green in Montana: A Reconsideration." Arizona and the West 23.3 (1986): 225-245.

The Scots-Irish Presbyterian (Orange) heritage of William Andrews Clark and the Irish Catholic (Green) heritage of Marcus Daly, two of Montana's copper magnates, is discussed in light of the roles these two played in the economic and political development of Montana during its territorial and early statehood years.

60.

DeMarr, Mary Jean. "Agnes Sligh Turnbull and the World of Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Presbyterians." Journal of Popular Culture 19 (Spring 1986): 75-83.

A review of Turnbull's novels, this article focuses on her experience and Scots-Irish heritage as a source for her historical fiction.

61.

Ford, Gary D. "A Part of Europe Grows in Virginia." Southern Living 26 (August 1991): 38-43.

This article on the Museum of American Frontier Culture in Staunton, Virginia mentions the Scots-Irish background of many of the early American settlers.

62.

Hofstra, Warren R. "Land, Ethnicity, and Community at the Opequon Settlement, Virginia, 1730-1800." Virginia Magazine of History and Biography 98 (July 1990): 423-448.

The author describes the founding, history and cultural development of the Opequon settlement, located between Winchester and Staunton. The settlers of this Scots-Irish settlement remained ethnically distinct from their neighbors despite close proximity and repeated contact for financial and trade dealings.

63.

Lay, K. Edward. "European Antecedents of Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century Germanic and Scots-Irish Architecture in America." Pennsylvania Folklife 32.1 (1982): 2-43.

This article discusses the German and Scots-Irish contributions to American architectural style. Profusely illustrated, the article begins with historical background for each of the groups discussed.

64.

McWhiney, Gredy and Forrest McDonald. "Celtic Names in the Antebellum Southern United States." Names 31.2 (1983): 89-102.

Discusses the Celtic backgrounds of many of the prominently named families of the "Old South," including those of Scots-Irish descent.

65.

Milspaw, Yvonne J. "Pioneer Churches in Central Pennsylvania: Plain Walls and Little Angels." Pioneer American Social Traces 3 (1980): 57-75.

Examines the changes in the population of central Pennsylvania during the 18th century, focusing on the evidence of this change in the architectural styles of Presbyterian and Lutheran churches.

66.

Nybakken, Elizabeth I. "New light on the Old Side: Irish Influence on Colonial Presbyterianism." Journal of American History 68.4 (1982): 813-832.

The differences and conflicts between "New Light" (Scots-Irish) and "Old Light" (Scots) Presbyterians are presented as disagreements in theology, practice and conservatism as

well as efforts to control the Presbyterian Church in America.

67.

"Preserving Mountain Ways." Southern Living 22 (December 1987): 20.

This article describes endeavors of the Blue Ridge Institute of Ferrum College, Virginia. The institute, founded in 1973, studies the Scots-Irish heritage of the settlers of the Blue Ridge Mountains. This heritage is preserved in the Blue Ridge Heritage Archive, the Blue Ridge Farm Museum, and the Blue Ridge Folklife Festival.

68.

Reid, Russell M. "Church Membership, Consanguineous Marriage, and Migration in a Scotch-Irish Frontier Population." Journal of Family History 13.4 (1988): 397-414.

The persistence of consanguineous marriage within Scots-Irish communities from the early 1700's to the mid 1800's is examined. The migratory trends of this population show that groups of related nuclear families tended to migrate together, rather than as single family units. This group migration pattern resulted in the availability of ethnically and religiously similar mates, and decreased the cultural mixing between these groups and other frontier populations.

69.

Tait, L. Gordon. "John Witherspoon and the Scottish Loyalists." Journal of Presbyterian History 61.3 (1983): 299-315.

This article presents the arguments offered by John Witherspoon (signer of the Declaration of Independence) in 1776 to convince Scottish loyalists to join the Scots-Irish who favored American independence.

70.

"The Old Swamping Ground of Georgia." Southern Living 24 (March 1989): 20.

The lifestyle of the Scots-Irish "swampers" who lived on the islands of the Okefenokee Swamp is recreated on "Pioneer Island," an attraction of the swamp's national wildlife refuge. Visitor information is provided.

71.

Wokeck, Marianne S. "German and Irish Immigration to Colonial Philadelphia." Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 133.2 (1989): 128-143.

Discusses the differing emigration and dispersion patterns of the German and Irish (mostly Scots-Irish) who entered Philadelphia during the colonial period.

Audio-Visual Materials and Unpublished Manuscripts

72.

Americans all, Immigrants all: A Series of Twenty-six Dramatic Radio Broadcasts. Hollywood, Calif.: Allied Record Manufacturing Company. (Radiodisc), 1939.

This collection of 78 rpm. sound discs documents a radio program broadcast from November 13, 1938 to May 7, 1939, which enumerated the contributions of various ethnic groups to American culture. A guide describes the programs, contains a history of the project, and presents newspaper style single page overviews associated with each program. Volume 3 covers the Scots, Scots-Irish and Welsh.

73.

Lincoln Loyal Orange Lodge No. 25 (Philadelphia, Pa.) Collection. (Unpublished). 2p.

This collection contains the bylaws of the organization. No date is given for this document.

74.

Loyal Orange Institution of the United States of America. Collection. (Unpublished) 1940. 2 documents.

This collection contains the institution's constitution and rules, and a declaration of the institutions purpose. Both documents are dated 1940.

75.

Loyal Orange Institution of the United States of America. Washington Loyal Orange Lodge No. 43 (Philadelphia, Pa.) Records. (Unpublished) 1885. 9 boxes of manuscript.

This collection contains an almost complete run of meeting minutes from 1885 to 1886. Other items interspersed with the minutes include correspondence, financial records, and membership records.

76.

Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society (Philadelphia, Pa.) Collection. (Unpublished) 1899. 1 folded leaf.

This collection contains a Banquet Program from the society's "10th Annual Meeting and Banquet."

77.

Royal Black Institution of the Black Knights of the Camp of Israel in the United States of America. Collection. (Unpublished) 1922. 2 documents.

This collection contains the institution's bylaws and constitution (dated 1928), and a list of "Qualifications of a Royal Black Knight of the Camp of Israel in the United States of America" (dated 1922). Both items were donated by George A. Dunn.

78.

The Immigrant in America: Unit 2: Finns, Irish, Scotch-Irish, Scots. Woodbridge, Conn.: Research Publications, 1984. 37 reels of microfilm.

This microfilm collection preserves a number of important works on each of the above named ethnic groups. Reels 72-73 of the collection relate to the Scots-Irish.

79.

The Immigrant in America: Guide to the Microfilm Collection, Unit 2: Finns, Reels 38-56; Irish, Reels 57-71; Scotch-Irish, Reels 72-73; Scots, Reels 74-75. Woodbridge, Conn.: Research Publications, 1984. 48p.

A guide to the above named microfilm collection, this work provides a Main-Entry Index and Title Listing for each ethnic group.

Libraries, Archives, Museums and Organizations

80.

American Aid to Ulster

PO Box 42
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19105
(215) 467-5142

Though individuals in this group come from a variety of ethnic and religious backgrounds, their goal is. recognizably Scots-Irish in tone: to present the "facts" of Ulster's historical, cultural, and religious difference from the rest of Ireland and support the continuation of Ulster under the British Crown. The organization maintains a 250 volume library.

81.

Andrew Jackson Centre

Dreen, Cullybackey
County Antrim
Northern Ireland

A reproduction of the home of Andrew Jackson's parents before their emigration in 1765, this living museum displays 18th century architecture and contains Jackson family memorabilia. An adjacent museum presents the lifestyle encountered by the Jacksons on their arrival in America.

82.

Arthur Ancestral Home

Boneybefore, Carrickfergus
County Antrim
Northern Ireland

This cottage is associated with the family of Chester A. Arthur, 21st President of the United States. The site may be the early home of Arthur's father, who left Dreen in 1815 for America. The cottage serves as a living museum, and has been restored to its mid 19th century condition.

83.

Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies Library

18 S. Seventh St.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19106
(215) 925-8090

This research institute sponsors research and collects materials on the variety of ethnic groups. The institute

houses the Scotch-Irish Foundation collection (see below.)

84.

Grant Ancestral House & Simpson Farm
Dergina, Ballygawley
County Tyrone
Northern Ireland

The birthplace of John Simpson, Ulysses S. Grant's maternal grandfather, this cottage and 10 acre farm demonstrate domestic and agricultural techniques of the early 19th century.

85.

Northern Ireland Tourist Board
40 West 57th St
New York, NY 10019
(212) 581-4700

The board provides information and literature on attractions, accommodations and services for the traveler in Northern Ireland. Notable is a series of "Information Bulletins" about cites and events of interest which relate to notable Scots-Irish Americans or to Scots-Irish American culture in general.

86.

Salisbury Public Library
Genealogy Department
201 West Fisher St.
Salisbury, North Carolina 28144
(704) 633-5578

This public library houses the "McCubbins Collection" (over 150,000 pieces) and the "Smith Collection" (over 20,000 pieces). Each includes court records, wills, family Bibles, deeds, etc. which can be used to trace the family histories of the area.

87.

Scotch-Irish Foundation
c/o John C. Tuten, Jr.
1631 Locust St.
Philadelphia, PA 19103

This genealogical research foundation was founded in 1949 to collect materials which would assist individuals of Scots-Irish ancestry in the investigation of their background.

The present 400 volume library is housed in the Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies.

88.

Scotch-Irish Society of the United States of America
Box 181
Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, 19010

Founded in 1890 as the Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society, this organization works to promote better understanding of the Scots-Irish heritage by encouraging communication between Scotland, Ireland and the United States, and by tracing the histories and genealogies of its Scots-Irish members. The society maintains a 350 volume library of materials on Scots-Irish history and genealogy, and sponsors the Scotch-Irish Foundation.

89.

Ulster-American Folk Park
Mellon Road, Castletown
Omagh, BT78 5QY
Northern Ireland

This living museum presents the history of the links between the United States and Ulster. The park boasts the Matthew T Mellon Building (which presents lectures and audio-visual presentations and houses exhibits which chronicle the history of the Scots-Irish in Ireland and America) and the Mellon Homestead, a log cabin, meeting house and a forge.

90.

Ulster-American Heritage Foundation
PO Box 3849
Manhattan Beach
California, 90266
(213) 546-3689

This foundation seeks to celebrate the cultural and artistic heritage of the Scots-Irish through music and art festivals and meetings.

91.

Ulster-American Newsletter
ISSN: 0733-8686

Published by the Ulster-American Heritage Foundation, this two to four page newsletter announces Scots-Irish folk and historical events throughout the United States.

92.

Ulster-Irish Society

342 Madison Avenue, Room 1520
New York, New York 10017

This organization attempts to foster economic and cultural development of Northern Ireland.

93.

Wilson Ancestral Home

Gergalt
County Tyrone
Northern Ireland

The home of Judge James Wilson, Woodrow Wilson's grandfather, displays some of the original furniture and is overseen by descendants of the Irish branch of the family.

94.

Woodrow Wilson Birthplace

PO Box 24
Staunton, VA 24401
(703) 885-0897

Located in downtown Staunton, this restored house serves as a focal point for local Scots-Irish heritage events.

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